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Title of the Invention:

## CHROMENE COMPOUND

## (Technical Field)

5       The present invention relates to a chromene compound  
which changes into a state of being colored in a yellowish  
to reddish color tone upon the irradiation with light  
containing ultraviolet rays such as of sunlight or light  
from a mercury lamp, the change being reversible, the  
10   color being quickly developed, the color density being  
high, and exhibiting little color when it is not  
developing color.

## (Background Art)

15       Photochromism is a phenomenon that is drawing  
attention in these several years, and is a reversible  
action of a compound which quickly changes its color when  
it is irradiated with light containing ultraviolet rays  
such as sunlight or light of a fluorescent lamp and  
resumes its initial color when it is no longer irradiated  
20   with light but is placed in a dark place. The compound  
having this property is called photochromic compound.  
Various compounds have so far been synthesized and have  
been used in a variety of fields.

25       When the photochromic compound is used as an optical  
material such as photochromic lenses for spectacles, a  
simple change in the color upon the irradiation with light  
or upon discontinuation of irradiation with light, is not  
enough. That is, a variety of properties are required,  
such as the material remains transparent (i.e., the  
30   photochromic compound has no initial color) in a state of  
not being irradiated with light, the material quickly  
develops color when it is irradiated with light in a  
desired color tone maintaining a sufficient degree of  
density, the color quickly fades away when the material is  
35   no longer irradiated with light, and the above properties

are not deteriorated even after the material is used for extended periods of time (i.e., the material has a high durability).

In the field of photochromic spectacle lenses, in particular, a color tone that greatly affects the liking of the users serves as a very important factor, and it has been desired to maintain a neutral tint such as grey or brown which is considered to be the most desired color tone of lenses in this field of use not only when the color has been developed but also in a step of developing color and in a step in which the color fades away.

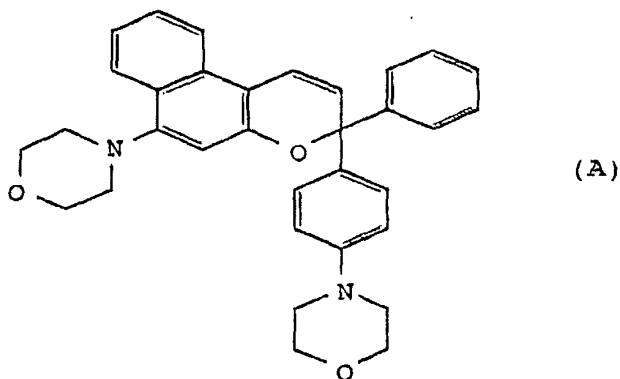
Many photochromic compounds have heretofore been proposed for photochromic lenses for spectacles, but no compound that satisfies the above requirements has been known yet.

As for the color tone, for example, it is difficult to obtain the above neutral tint relying upon one kind of photochromic compound only. Usually, the neutral tint is obtained by mixing a photochromic compound that develops yellowish to reddish color (hereinafter also referred to as yellow to red compound) and a photochromic compound that develops blue color (hereinafter also referred to as blue compound). Due to different color developing/fading rates between the two compounds, however, there occurs such a problem that the color tone becomes nonuniform at the time when the color is being developed or faded away.

That is, as the yellow to red compound, there has been known a chromene compound and as the blue compound, there has been known a spirooxazine-type compound or a fulgimide-type compound. In general, human eyes are more sensitive to blue than yellow or red. To obtain the above-mentioned uniform color tone, therefore, it is desired that the yellow to red compound develops color faster than the blue compound and, conversely, fades moderately slower than blue compound. The blue compound

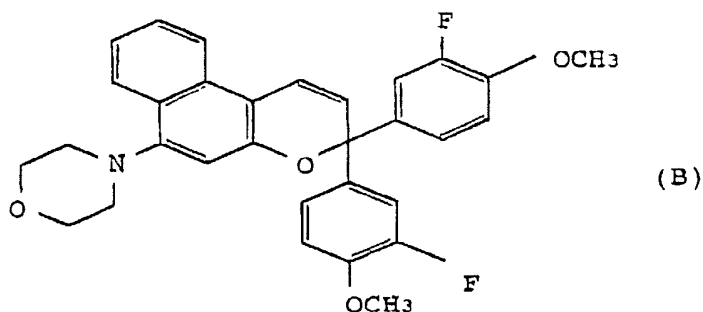
develops color at a relatively high rate, and there arises no problem when the color-developing rate of the yellow to red compound is comparable thereto. However, very few blue compounds that exhibit a high fading rate have been known. When the yellow to red compound having a high fading rate is used, therefore, the color tone becomes nonuniform at the time when the color fades away.

For example, PCT International Laid-Open Specification WO98/45281 discloses a chromene compound of the following formula (A) that develops orange color.



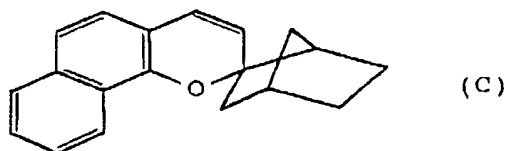
This chromene compound, however, has both a low color developing rate and a low color fading rate. When used in combination with a known blue compound to obtain a composition that exhibits a neutral tint, therefore, this compound arouses a problem in that the color tone in the fading step becomes blue.

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 298176/1998 discloses a compound represented by the following formula (B),



10 The color fading rate of this compound is lower than that of the above compound (A) but is not still satisfactory.

Further, U.S. Patent Specification No.4980089  
 15 discloses a chromene compound represented by the following formula (C),



Contrary to the above-mentioned two kinds of chromene compounds, however, this compound exhibits a too low color developing rate and a too low color fading rate, making it  
 25 quite difficult to obtain uniformity in the step of developing color and in the step of fading color.

When it is attempted to obtain a neutral tint such as grey or brown by using the known chromene compound that develops yellow to red color in combination with the blue  
 30 compound that has heretofore been used as described above, the color tone is not uniform in the step of developing color or in the step of fading color, and is not still satisfactory.

Besides, the photochromic compounds known thus far  
 35 are not necessarily satisfactory with respect to the

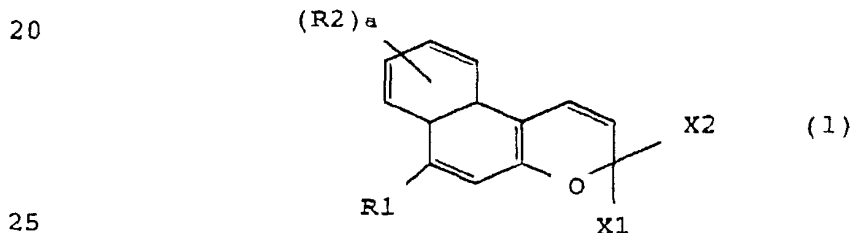
For example, the chromene compound represented by the above general formula (A) disclosed in the above PCT International Laid-Open Specification WO98/45281 exhibits a relatively high fading rate but has a large initial color which casts a problem.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel chromene compound which exhibits at least one of the above-mentioned properties that are required when it is used for such applications as photochromic lenses for spectacles, the property being superior to that of the conventional photochromic compounds and, particularly, that of the conventional chromene compounds.

In order to accomplish the above object, the present  
35 inventors have conducted keen study concerning the effect

of when various substituents are introduced into the chromene compound. As a result, the present inventors have found the fact that the novel chromene compounds having a naphthopyran skeleton, particular substituents at the third and sixth positions of the naphthopyran ring and, as required, particular substituents at the seventh to tenth positions, exhibit a common feature in that a little initial color and a high color density exhibit a high color developing rate and a suitably low color fading rate depending upon the kind of the substituent, do not cause the color tone to lose balance at the step of fading when the compound is used being mixed together with the conventional blue compound, or exhibit a very high color fading rate, and have thus arrived at the present invention.

That is, the present invention is concerned with a chromene compound represented by the following general formula (1),



wherein R1 is a substituted amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom, as a hetero atom, bonded to a naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, or a condensed heterocyclic group in which said heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring,

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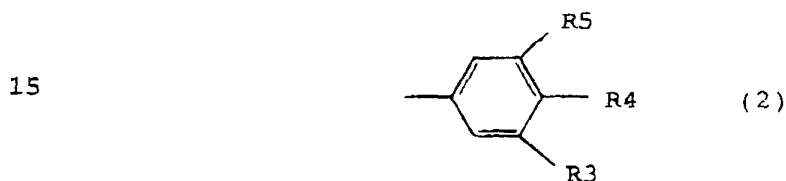
R2 is an alkyl group, an alkoxyl group, an aralkoxyl group, an aralkyl group, a substituted

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amino group, a cyano group, a substituted or  
 unsubstituted aryl group, a halogen atom, a  
 substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group  
 having, as a hetero atom, a nitrogen atom, bonded to  
 5 the naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, or a  
 condensed heterocyclic group in which said  
 heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic  
 hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring,

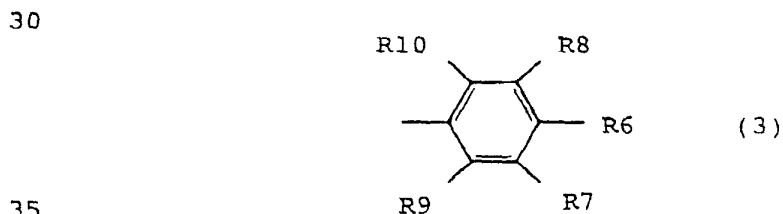
"a" representing the number of the substituents R2  
 10 is an integer of 0 to 3,

X1 is a group represented by the following formula  
 (2),



wherein each of R3, R4 and R5 is a hydrogen atom, a  
 20 substituted amino group, a substituted or  
 unsubstituted heterocyclic groups, having a nitrogen  
 atom, as a hetero atom, bonded to the benzene ring,  
 or a condensed heterocyclic group in which said  
 heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic  
 25 hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring,  
 but R3, R4 and R5 are not hydrogen atoms  
 simultaneously, and

X2 is a group represented by the following formula  
 (3),



wherein R6 is a hydrogen atom; an electron attractive group selected from the group consisting of a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, a sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group and a nitro group; or an alkoxyl group,

each of R7 and R8 is (i) a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having not less than three carbon atoms, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, a sulfonyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group or a nitro group when R6 is not a hydrogen atom, or (ii) a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group or a trifluoromethoxy group when R6 is a hydrogen atom,

each of R9 and R10 is a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a fluorine atom or a chlorine atom,

wherein, when R4 in the group represented by the above formula (2) is the substituted amino group, the substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having or condensed heterocyclic group, R6 is not an alkoxyl group, and R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 are not hydrogen atoms simultaneously.

The above chromene compound has a feature of little initial color and a high density of color that is developed.

Among the chromene compounds of the present invention represented by the above general formula (1), the chromene compound in which:

R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 in the above formula (3) are not hydrogen atoms simultaneously,

R6 is a hydrogen atom or an electron attractive group selected from the group consisting of a trifluoromethyl group, a cyano group, a sulfonyl





photochromic optical material containing the chromene compound of the present invention.

According to the present invention, further, there is provided a photochromic polymerizable composition  
 5 containing the above-mentioned chromene compound, a polymerizable monomer (particularly, a (meth)acrylic acid ester compound) and, as required, a polymerization initiator.

(Brief Description of the Drawings)

10 Fig. 1 shows proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of a compound of Example 1; and

Fig. 2 shows proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of a compound of Example 13.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention:

15 [Chromene Compound]

A. In the above general formula (1), the substituent R<sub>1</sub> bonded to the sixth position of the naphthopyran ring is (A-1) a substituted amino group, (A-2) a substituted or  
 20 unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, or (A-3) a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring. In the above substituted or  
 25 unsubstituted heterocyclic group, the words "having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom" have a meaning in that, when "--" of -R<sub>1</sub> is called unbonded hand, the unbonded hand exists in the nitrogen atom that is  
 30 included as a hetero atom, and the nitrogen atom is bonded to the naphthopyran ring..

As the substituted amino group (A-1), though there is no particular limitation, there can be preferably exemplified alkylamino group, dialkylamino group,  
 35 arylamino group or diarylamino group substituted with

alkyl group or aryl group and, particularly, with alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the substituted amino group include methylamino group, ethylamino group, 5 phenylamino group, dimethylamino group, diethylamino group and diphenylamino group.

There is no particular limitation on the substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group (A-2) having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the 10 naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, or on the condensed heterocyclic group (A-3) in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or a aromatic heterocyclic ring. It is, however, preferred that the number of carbon atoms 15 constituting the heterocyclic group is from 2 to 10 and, particularly, from 2 to 6. Further, the rings of these groups may contain a hetero atom other than the nitrogen atom bonded to the naphthopyran ring. Though there is no particular limitation, the hetero atom may be an oxygen 20 atom, a sulfur atom or a nitrogen atom.

As the substituent in the case when the heterocyclic group has the substituent, there can be exemplified an alkyl group and, particularly, an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; an alkoxyl group and, particularly, an 25 alkoxyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a substituted amino group and, particularly, a substituted amino group substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms; and an aryl group and, particularly, an aryl group having 6 to 10 30 carbon atoms. In this case, the substituent may be bonded to the carbon atom or may be bonded to the other hetero atom, and there is no particular limitation on the number of the substituents. Preferably, however, the number of the substituents is 1 or 2.

35 Preferred examples of the group (A-2) or (A-3)

include morpholino group, piperidino group, pyrrolidinyl group, piperazino group, N-methylpiperazino group and indolinyl group.

- B. In the above general formula (1), R<sub>2</sub> is (B-1) an alkyl group, (B-2) an alkoxyl group, (B-3) an aralkoxyl group, (B-4) an aralkyl group, (B-5) a substituted amino group, (B-6) a cyano group, (B-7) a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, (B-8) a halogen atom, (B-9) a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, or (B-10) a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring. Described below are the substituents represented by R<sub>2</sub> except the cyano group (B-6) of which the structure has been known.

Though there is no particular limitation, the alkyl group (B-1) usually has 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the alkyl group include methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, sec-butyl group and t-butyl group.

Though there is no particular limitation, the alkoxyl group (B-2) usually has 1 to 5 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the alkoxyl group include methoxy group, ethoxy group, n-propoxy group, isopropoxy group, n-butoxy group, sec-butoxy group and t-butoxy group.

Though there is no particular limitation, the aralkoxyl group (B-3) preferably has 6 to 10 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the aralkoxyl group include phenoxy group and naphthoxy group.

Though there is no particular limitation, it is desired that the aralkyl group (B-4) has 7 to 11 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the aralkyl group include benzyl group, phenylethyl group, phenylpropyl group and phenylbutyl group.

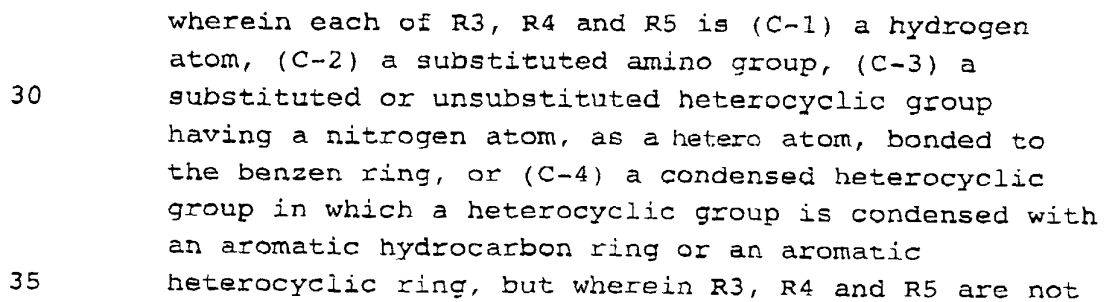
The substituted amino group (B-5) is the same as that of (A-1) represented by R1.

Though there is no particular limitation, the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group (B-7) is preferably an unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms. Preferred examples of the unsubstituted aryl group include phenyl group and naphthyl group.

As the substituted aryl group, there can be exemplified the one in which one or two or more hydrogen atoms of the unsubstituted aryl group are substituted with substituents. As the substituent, there can be exemplified alkyl group, alkoxyl group, substituted amino group, aryl group, substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the aryl group through the nitrogen atom, and a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring. Here, the alkyl group, alkoxyl group, substituted amino group and aryl group are the same as those (B-1), (B-2), (B-5) and unsubstituted aryl group described above. The substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group and condensed heterocyclic group are the same as the "substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom" of (A-2) represented by R1 and the "condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring" of (A-3), except that the ring bonded through the nitrogen atom is changed from the naphthopyran ring into an aromatic ring of the aryl group.

As the halogen atom (B-8), there can be exemplified a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or an iodine atom.

C. In the above general formula (1), a substituent X1 which is one of the substituents bonded to the third position of the naphthopyran ring is represented by the following formula (2),

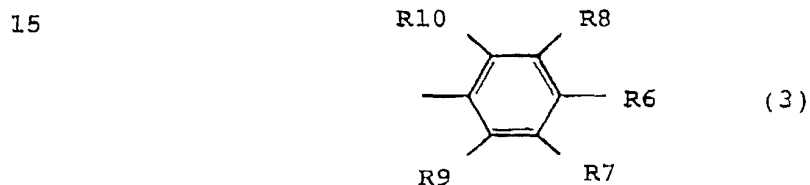


hydrogen atoms simultaneously.

When these groups are hydrogen atoms simultaneously, the fading rate becomes very small, and the effect of the invention is not obtained.

5 Here, the substituted amino group (C-2) is the same as the substituted amino group (A-1) represented by R1. Further, the groups (C-3) and (C-4) are the same as those of (A-2) and (A-3) represented by R1 except that the ring to which the nitrogen atom is bonded is changed from the  
10 naphthopyran ring into the benzene ring.

D. Another substituent X2 bonded to the third position of the naphthopyran ring in the above general formula (1) is represented by the following formula (3),



wherein R6 is (D-1) a hydrogen atom; an electron attractive group selected from the group consisting of (D-2) a trifluoromethyl group, (D-3) a trifluoromethoxy group, (D-4) a cyano group, (D-5) a  
25 sulfonyl group, (D-6) an alkylsulfonyl group, (D-7) an arylsulfonyl group and (D-8) a nitro group; or (D-9) an alkoxyl group.

Here, however, R6 is not the alkoxyl group (D-9) when R4 in the group represented by the above formula (2) is  
30 the substituted amino group (C-2), the substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the benzene ring through the nitrogen atom (C-3), or the condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an  
35 aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring

(D-4). When R4 is the above group and R6 is the alkoxyl group, the initial color becomes so conspicuous that the effect of the invention is not obtained.

Described below are (D-6) the alkylsulfonyl group and  
5 (D-7) the arylsulfonyl group represented by R6, which may have plural structures. Though there is no particular limitation, it is desired that (D-6) the alkylsulfonyl group is the one having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as  
10 methylsulfonyl group, ethylsulfonyl group, propylsulfonyl group or t-butylsulfonyl group. Further, though there is no particular limitation, it is desired that (D-7) the arylsulfonyl group is the one having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenylsulfonyl group or naphthylsulfonyl group.  
E. In the above formula (3), further, R7 and R8 have  
15 structures that differ depending upon R6. That is, (i) when R6 is not the hydrogen atom (D-1), each of R7 and R8 is a hydrogen atom (E-1), an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having not less than three carbon atoms (E-2), a halogen atom (E-3), a trifluoromethyl group (E-4), a  
20 trifluoromethoxy group (E-5), a cyano group (E-6), a sulfonyl group (E-7), an alkylsulfonyl group (E-8), an arylsulfonyl group (E-9) or a nitro group (E-10). Or, (ii) when R6 is a hydrogen atom, each of R7 and R8 is a  
25 hydrogen atom (E-1), a halogen atom (E-3), a trifluoromethyl group (E-4) or a trifluoromethoxy group (E-5). When the above conditions (i) and (ii) are not satisfied, there is obtained neither the effect of a large color developing rate and a suitably small color fading rate nor the effect of a large color fading rate and  
30 little initial color.

Here, though there is no particular limitation, (E-2) the aliphatic hydrocarbon group having not less than 3 carbon atoms is preferably an alkyl group having not less than 3 carbon atoms and, particularly, having 3 to 6  
35 carbon atoms, such as n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-



butyl group or t-butyl group; or a cycloalkyl group having not less than 3 carbon atoms and, particularly, 3 to 8 carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl group, cyclohexyl group, adamantilydene group or norbornilydene group. When the  
5 aliphatic hydrocarbon group has not more than 3 carbon atoms, a suitably low color fading rate, which is one of the effects of the invention, is not obtained.

As the halogen atom (E-3), there can be exemplified a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or an  
10 iodine atom.

The alkylsulfonyl group (E-8) and the arylsulfonyl group (E-9) are the same as those (D-6) and (D-7) represented by R6.

F. In the above formula (3), each of R9 and R10 is (F-1)  
15 a hydrogen atom, (F-2) a cyano group, (F-3) an alkoxyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, (F-4) a fluorine atom or (F-5) chlorine atom.

Among the chromene compounds of the present invention, a chromene compound which is preferred from the  
20 standpoint of effects and easy synthesis is the one in which:

each of the group (A-1), (B-5) and (C-2) is a substituted amino group having an alkyl group with 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or an aryl group with 6 to 10 carbon  
25 atoms {these groups (A-1), (B-5) and (C-2) are hereinafter expressed as (A'-1), (B'-5) and (C'-2) respectively};

each of the group (A-2), (B-9) and (C-4) is a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the  
30 naphthopyran ring through the nitrogen atom, the number of the carbon atoms constituting the heterocyclic group being from 2 to 10 and, particularly, from 2 to 6 {here, the substituent is at least the one selected from alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxyl group having 1 to 5  
35 carbon atoms, substituted amino group (in which the

substituent is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms), and an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms}{these groups (A-2), (B-9) and (C-4) are hereinafter expressed as (A'-2),  
5 (B'-9) and (C'-4) respectively};

each of the group (A-3), (B-10) and (C-5) is a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring {these groups (A-3), (B-10) and  
10 (C-5) are hereinafter expressed as (A'-3), (B'-10) and (C'-5) respectively};

the group (B-1) is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms {this group (B-1) is hereinafter expressed as (B'-1)};

15 each of the group (B-2) and (D-9) is an alkoxyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms {these groups (B-2) and (D-9) are hereinafter expressed as (B'-2) and (D'-9) respectively};

the group (B-3) is an aralkoxyl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms {this group (B-3) is hereinafter expressed as (B'-3)};

the group (B-4) is an aralkyl group having 7 to 11 carbon atoms {this group (B-4) is hereinafter expressed as (B'-4)};

25 the group (B-7) is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms (without including the carbon atoms of the substituent) {here, the substituent is at least the one selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxyl group having  
30 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a substituted amino group (where the substituent is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms), an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, a heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is substituted  
35 or is not substituted with the aryl group through the

nitrogen atom (where the substituent is at least the one selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a substituted amino group substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or an aryl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms), and a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring}{this group (B-7) is hereinafter expressed as (B'-7)};

each of the group (D-6) and (E-8) is an alkylsulfonyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms {these groups (D-6) and (E-8) are hereinafter expressed as (D'-6) and (E'-8) respectively};

each of the group (D-7) and (E-9) is an arylsulfonyl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms {these groups (D-7) and (E-9) are hereinafter expressed as (D'-7) and (E'-9) respectively}; and

the group (E-2) is an alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 8 carbon atoms {this group (E-2) is hereinafter expressed as (E'-2)}.

The chromene compounds of the present invention exhibit a common effect of a high density of color that is developed and little initial color. Depending upon the combinations of various substituents represented by the above formula (3), however, there are obtained different additional effects.

That is, a chromene compound (hereinafter simply referred to as the chromene compound 2) in which:

R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 in the formula (3) are not hydrogen atoms simultaneously,

R6 is a hydrogen atom, or is an electron attractive group selected from the group consisting of a trifluoromethyl group, a cyano group, a sulfonyl

the group R6 in the formula (3) in the general  
35 formula (1) is a hydrogen atom, an alkoxyl group or a

trifluoromethoxy group,

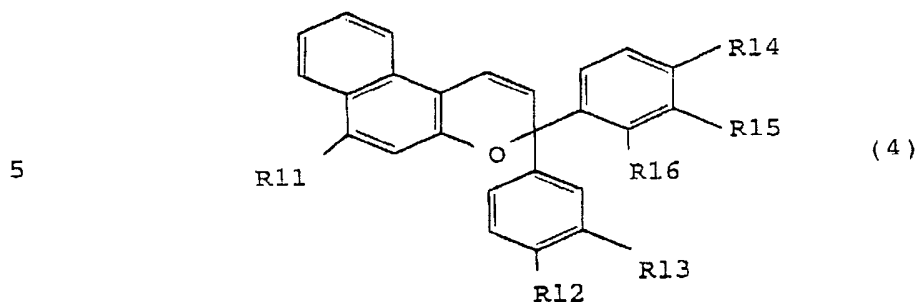
each of R7 and R8 is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group or a trifluoromethoxy group {where R7 and R8 are not both hydrogen atoms when R4 in the formula (2) in the general formula (1) is a substituted amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group having a nitrogen atom as a hetero atom and is bonded to the benzene ring through the nitrogen atom, or a condensed heterocyclic group in which the heterocyclic group is condensed with an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocyclic ring}, and

both R9 and R10 are hydrogen atoms, exhibits a high color fading rate.

As concerns the chromene compound 2, it is desired that in the above formula (3);

- ① R6 is not the hydrogen atom, and R7, R8, R9 and R10 are all hydrogen atoms;
- ② R9 (or R10) is not the hydrogen atom, and R6, R7, R8 and R10 (or R9) are all hydrogen atoms;
- ③ R6 and R7 (or R8) are not hydrogen atoms, and R8 (or R7), R9 and R10 are hydrogen atoms;
- ④ R6 and R9 (or R10) are not hydrogen atoms, and R7, R8 and R10 (or R9) are hydrogen atoms; or
- ⑤ R6, R7 and R8 are not hydrogen atoms, and R9 and R10 are hydrogen atoms. When used being mixed with the conventional blue compound, such the chromene compound 2 exhibits a suitable degree of color fading rate maintaining a particularly good balance in the color tone in the step of fading, and can, further, be easily synthesized.

Among the chromene compounds 2, a chromene compound represented by the following formula (4) is particularly preferred from the standpoint of effect,



10        wherein R11 is (A'-1), (A'-2) or (A'-3),  
          R12 and R13 are, respectively, (C-1), (C'-2),  
          (C'-3) or (C'-4), and R12 and R13 are not (C-1)  
          simultaneously,

15 R14 is (D-1), (D-2), (D-4), (D-5), (D'-6), (D'-7)  
or (D-8),

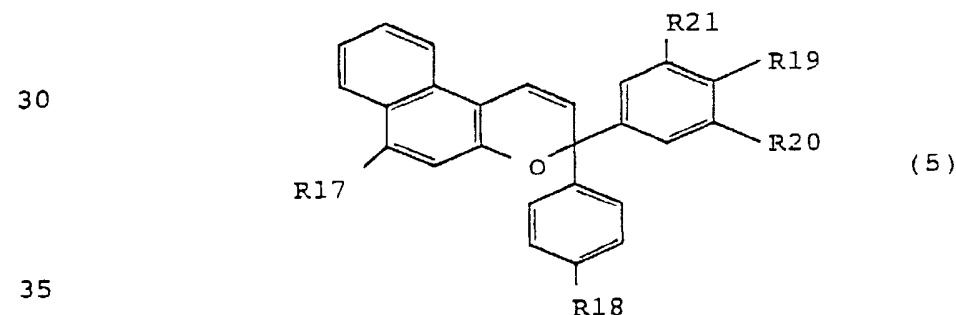
R15 is (E-1),

R16 is (F-1), (F-2), (F-3), (F-4) or (F-5), and two of R14, R15 and R16 are hydrogen atoms.

Concrete examples of the chromene compound 2 include

20 6-morpholino-3-(4'-morpholinophenyl)-3-(4'-trifluorophenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-morpholino-3-(3'-morpholinophenyl)-3-(2'-fluorophenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-indolino-3-(4'-morpholinophenyl)-3-4'-cyanophenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene, etc.

25 Among the chromene compounds 3, further, a chromene compound represented by the following formula (5) is particularly preferred from the standpoint of effect,



wherein R17 is (A'-1), (A'-2) or (A'-3),

R18 is (C'-2), (C'-3) or (C'-4),

R19 is (D-1) or (D-3), and

5 each of R20 and R21 is, independently from each other, (E-1), a fluorine atom or (E-4).

Concrete examples of the chromene compound 3 include  
6-morpholino-3-(4'-morpholinophenyl)-3-(3'-fluorophenyl)-  
3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-morpholino-3-(4'-morpholinophenyl)-  
3-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-  
10 morpholino-3-(4'-morpholinophenyl)-3-(4'-  
trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-indolino-3-  
(3'-morpholinophenyl)-3-phenyl-3H-benzo(f)chromene; 6-  
morpholino-3-(4'-piperidinophenyl)-3-(3',5'-  
difluorophenyl)-3H-benzo(f)chromene, etc.

15 The chromene compound represented by the above general formula (1) of the present invention usually exists as a colorless or pale yellowish solid or viscous liquid at normal temperature and under normal pressure, and can be confirmed by the following means (a) to (c).

20 (a) Measurement of a proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR) indicates peaks based on an aromatic proton and an alkene proton near  $\delta$  5.9 to 9.0 ppm and peaks based on protons of an alkyl group and an alkylene group near  $\delta$  1.0 to 4.0 ppm. Upon relatively comparing  
25 the spectrum intensities, further, the numbers of protons in the bonding groups can be known.

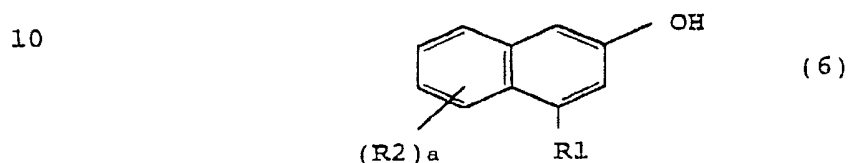
(b) The compositions of the corresponding products can be determined by the elemental analysis.

(c) Measurement of a <sup>13</sup>C - nuclear magnetic resonance  
30 spectrum (<sup>13</sup>C-NMR) indicates a peak based on a carbon atom of an aromatic hydrocarbon group near  $\delta$  110 to 160 ppm, peaks based on carbon atoms of an alkene near  $\delta$  80 to 140 ppm, and peaks based on carbon atoms of an alkyl group and an alkylene group near  $\delta$  20 to 80 ppm.

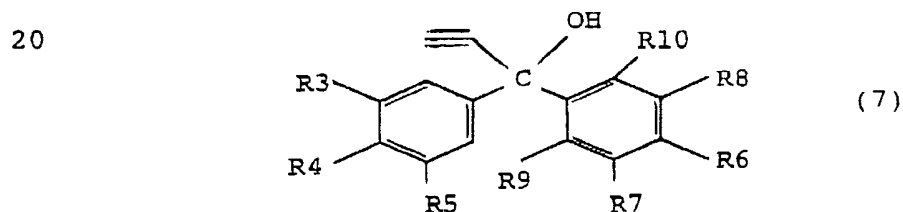
35 [Preparation of Chromene Compound]

There is no particular limitation on the method of preparing a chromene compound represented by the general formula (1) of the present invention, and any synthesizing method may be employed. Described below is a representative method that is generally preferably employed.

A method in which a naphthol derivative represented by the following general formula (6)



15 wherein R1, R2 and "a" are as defined in the above general formula (1), and a propargyl alcohol derivative represented by the following general formula (7),



25 wherein R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9 and R10 are as defined in the above general formulas (1), (2) and (3), are reacted together in the presence of an acid catalyst.

30 There is no particular limitation on the method of synthesizing the naphthol derivative represented by the above general formula (6) which can be preferably produced by, for example, the following method.

That is, 1,1-dichloro-2-naphthalenone is synthesized 35 by the reaction of 2-naphthol with chlorine, and is then



That is, the reaction ratio of these two kinds of compounds can be selected over a wide range. Generally, however, it is desired that the reaction ratio is selected over a range of from 1:10 to 10:1 (molar ratio). As the acid catalyst, further, there can be used sulfuric acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid or acidic alumina in an amount over a range of, preferably, from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total of the naphthol derivative and the propargyl alcohol. The reaction temperature is preferably from 0 to 200°C, and it is preferable to use a nonprotonic organic solvent, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, benzene or toluene as the solvent.

There is no particular limitation on the method of refining the reaction product. For example, the product is refined by silica gel column and, then, by recrystallization.

5       The chromene compound represented by the above general formula (1) of the present invention dissolves well in a general organic solvent such as toluene, chloroform or tetrahydrofuran. When the chromene compound represented by the general formula (1) is dissolved in the  
10   above solvent, the solution is usually nearly colorless and transparent, quickly develops a color when it is irradiated with sunlight or ultraviolet rays, and quickly returns to the initial colorless state when it is no longer irradiated with light, thus exhibiting a good  
15   photochromic action.

      The above photochromic action is similarly expressed even in a high molecular solid matrix. Such a high molecular solid matrix may be any one provided the chromene compound represented by the general formula (1)  
20   of the invention homogeneously disperses therein. Optically preferred examples are thermoplastic resins such as polymethylacrylate, polyethylacrylate, polymethylmethacrylate, polyethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl alcohol,  
25   polyacrylamide, poly(2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate), polydimethylsiloxane and polycarbonate.

      There can be further exemplified (meth)acrylic acid ester compounds having not less than two (meth)acryloyloxy groups, such as ethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene  
30   glycol dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate, nonaethylene glycol dimethacrylate, tetradecaethylene glycol dimethacrylate, ethylene glycol bisglycidylmethacrylate, bisphenol A dimethacrylate, 2,2-bis(4-  
35   methacryloyloxyethoxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-

4-methacryloyloxyethoxyphenyl)propane and trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate; multi-valent allyl compounds such as diallyl phthalate, diallyl terephthalate, diallyl isophthalate, diallyl tartarate, 5 diallyl epoxysuccinate, diallyl fumarate, diallyl chloroendoate, diallyl hexaphthalate, diallyl carbonate, diallyl diglycol carbonate, and trimethylolpropanetriallyl carbonate; multi-valent thioacrylic acid and multi-valent thiomethacrylic acid ester compounds such as 1,2- 10 bis(methacryloylthio)ethane, bis(2-acryloylthioethyl)ether, and 1,4-bis(methacryloylthiomethyl)benzene; (meth)acrylic acid ester compounds having one or more functional groups other than the (meth)acryloyloxy group, such as glycidyl 15 acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate,  $\beta$ -methylglycidyl methacrylate, bisphenol A-monoglycidylether methacrylate, 4-glycidyloxy methacrylate, 3-(glycidyl-2-oxyethoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 3-(glycidyloxy-1-isopropoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 3-glycidyloxy-2- 20 hydroxypropyloxy)-2-hydroxypropyl acrylate and methoxypolyethylene glycol methacrylate; and thermosetting resins obtained by polymerizing radically polymerizable polyfunctional monomers such as divinyl benzene and the like.

25        There can be further exemplified copolymers of these monomers with unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and maleic anhydride; acrylic acid and methacrylic acid ester compounds such as methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, benzyl methacrylate, phenyl 30 methacrylate, and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; fumaric acid ester compounds such as diethyl fumarate and diphenyl fumarate; thioacrylic acid and thiomethacrylic acid ester compounds such as methylthio acrylate, benzylthio acrylate and benzylthio methacrylate; or radically polymerizable 35 monofunctional monomers such as vinyl compounds like

There is no particular limitation on the method of dispersing the chromene compound represented by the general formula (1) of the invention in the high molecular solid matrix, and any generally employed method can be used. For example, the above thermoplastic resin and the chromene compound are kneaded together in a molten state and are dispersed in a resin. Or, the chromene compound is dissolved in the polymerizable monomer followed by the addition of a polymerization catalyst so as to be polymerized by heat or light, and is dispersed in the resin. Or, the surfaces of the thermoplastic resin and the thermosetting resin are dyed with the chromene compound so that it disperses in the resin.

The chromene compound of the present invention can be used as a photochromic material over a wide range, such as various memory materials to substitute for the silver salt photosensitive material, copying material, photosensitive material for printing, memory material for cathode-ray tubes, photosensitive material for laser and photosensitive material for holography. Further, the photochromic material using the chromene compound of the present invention can be used as photochromic lens material, optical filter material, display material, actinometer, ornament, etc.

When used as a photochromic lens, for example, a polymer film in which the photochromic material of the invention is homogeneously dispersed is sandwiched in the lens; the surface of the lens is coated with the polymer film and is further coated with a curing material; the chromene compound of the invention is dispersed in the polymerizable monomer and is polymerized in a predetermined manner; the compound is dissolved in, for example, a silicone oil so that the lens surfaces are

impregnated with the compound at 150 to 200°C for 10 to 60 minutes, and the surfaces are further coated with a curable material, to obtain a photochromic lens having a homogeneous dimming property.

5 [Photochromic Polymerizable Composition]

Among the above photochromic materials, there is used a photochromic polymerizable composition obtained by dispersing the chromene compound of the invention in a polymerizable monomer in producing a photochromic material  
10 that comprises a high molecular matrix.

For example, the photochromic polymerizable composition is poured into a predetermined mold and is polymerized by using a polymerization catalyst to obtain a product.

15 The photochromic polymerizable composition contains a chromene compound of the invention, a polymerizable monomer and, as require, a polymerization initiator.

<Polymerizable Monomer>

As the polymerizable monomer, there can be  
20 exemplified those capable of forming a high molecular matrix described above. Among them, a (meth)acrylic acid ester compound is most desired from the standpoint of transparency of the obtained polymer, dimensional stability and workability.

25 <Polymerization Initiator>

As the polymerization initiator, there is usually used a radical polymerization initiator. Representative examples include diallyl peroxides such as benzoyl peroxide, p-chlorobenzoyl peroxide, decanoyl peroxide,  
30 lauroyl peroxide and acetyl peroxide; peroxy esters such as t-butylperoxy-2-ethyl hexanate, t-butylperoxy neodecanate, cumylperoxy neodecanate, t-butylperoxy benzoate, t-butylperoxy isobutylate and 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylperoxy-2-ethyl hexanate; percarbonates  
35 such as diisopropylperoxy carbonate and di-sec-butylperoxy

dicarbonate; and azo compounds such as azobisisobutyronitrile, etc. As the photopolymerization catalyst, there can be exemplified acetophenone compounds such as 1-phenyl-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropane-1-one, 1-  
5 hydroxycyclohexylphenylketone, and 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropane-1-one;  $\alpha$ -carbonyl compounds such as 1,2-diphenylethanedione and methylphenyl glyoxylate; and acylphosphin oxide compounds such as 2,6-  
10 dimethylbenzoyldiphenyl phosphin oxide, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenyl phosphin oxide, 2,6-dichlorobenzoyldiphenyl phosphin oxide, and 2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl diphenylphosphin oxide. These polymerization initiators may be used alone or in a combination of two or more kinds at any ratio depending  
15 upon the monomer that is used. It is further allowable to use a heat polymerization catalyst and a photopolymerization catalyst in combination. When the photopolymerization catalyst is used, a known polymerization promotor such as tertiary amine or the like  
20 may be used in combination.

The amount of the polymerization initiator varies depending upon the polymerization conditions, kind of the initiator and composition of the polymerizable monomer, and cannot be definitely stated. Generally, however, the  
25 polymerization initiator is used in an amount of from 0.001 to 10 parts by weight and, preferably, from 0.01 to 5 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole polymerizable monomers.

#### <Other Components>

30 The photochromic polymerizable composition of the present invention can be blended with a variety of additives depending upon the use of the photochromic material obtained by polymerizing and curing the polymerizable composition in order to improve its  
35 properties but in amounts in which they will not impair



any known one without limitation, such as hindered amine photostabilizer, hindered phenol photostabilizer, sulfur-type antioxidant and phosphorous acid ester-type photostabilizer.

5        Though there is no particular limitation on their amount of use, the ultraviolet-ray stabilizers are usually used in an amount of from 0.01 to 5 parts by weight and, preferably, from 0.02 to 1 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole monomers.

10        As required, further, there can be added various additives such as benzotriazole-type ultraviolet-ray absorbing agent or benzophenone-type ultraviolet-ray absorbing agent, antioxidant, coloring-preventing agent, antistatic agent, fluorescent dye, pigment and perfume.

15        <Polymerization and Curing of Polymerizable Composition>

      Next, described below is a method of obtaining the photochromic material of the present invention by polymerizing and curing the photochromic polymerizable composition of the present invention.

20        There is no particular limitation on the polymerization method of obtaining a polymer from the photochromic polymerizable composition of the present invention, and any known polymerization method can be employed. The polymerization means is conducted by using  
25        various peroxides and a polymerization initiator such as azo compound, or by the irradiation with ultraviolet rays,  $\alpha$ -rays,  $\beta$ -rays or  $\gamma$ -rays, or by utilizing both of them. A representative polymerization method may be a cast polymerization by pouring the photochromic polymerizable  
30        composition of the invention containing a radical polymerization initiator into a mold supported by elastomer gaskets or spacers, polymerizing the composition in a heating furnace or by the irradiation with ultraviolet rays or visible light and, then, removing the  
35        polymer.

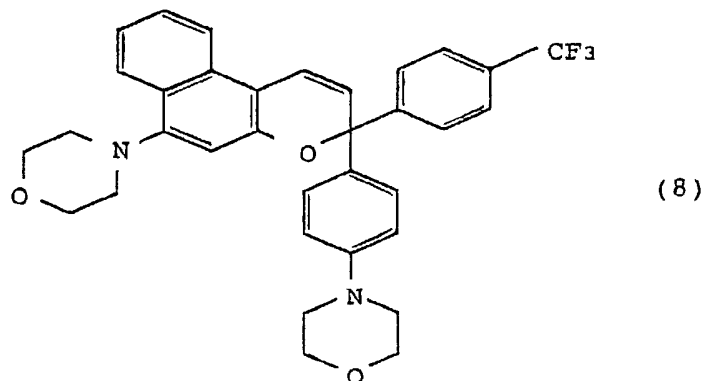


## 15 EXAMPLES

[Example 1]

Oc1ccc2c(c1)c(c3ccccc23)N4CCOCC4CC#CC(O)(c1ccc(N2CCOCC2)cc1)c3ccc(C(F)(F)F)cc3

35



[Examples 2 to 6]

Chromene compounds corresponding to the chromene compound 2 shown in Tables 1 and 2 were synthesized in the same manner as in Example 1. The obtained products were  
 5 analyzed for their structures relying on the same means for confirming structure as that of Example 1. It was confirmed that the obtained products were the compounds represented by the structural formulas shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 shows values of elemental analysis of  
 10 these compounds, values calculated from the structural formulas of these compounds, and characteristic spectra in <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra.

15

20

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Table 1

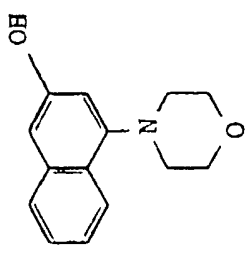
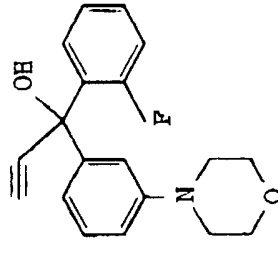
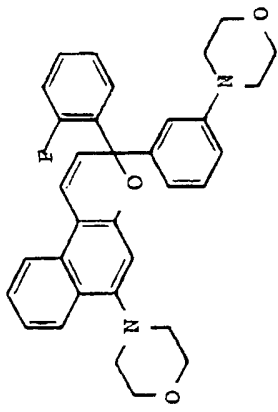
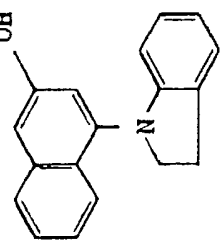
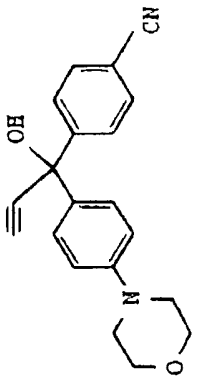
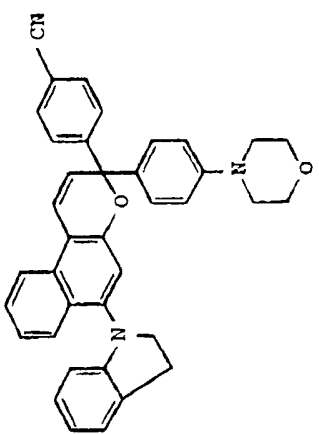
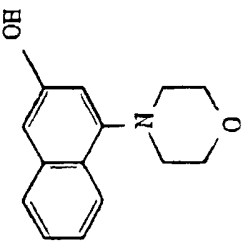
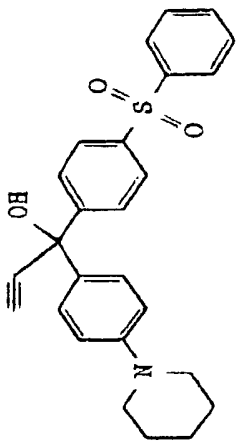
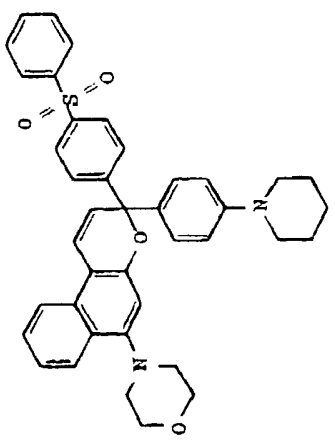
Example No.	Starting material		product	Yield (%)
	Naphthol derivative	Propargyl alcohol derivative		
2				11
3				8
4				5

Table 2

Example No.	Starting material		product	Yield (%)
	Naphthol derivative	Propargyl alcohol derivative		
5				16
6				13

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (ppm)

Ex. No.	Elemental analysis										1H-NMR (ppm)
	Found					Calculated					
	C	H	N	O	Others	C	H	N	O	Others	
2	75.88	6.00	5.22	9.29	F3.77	75.84	5.98	5.36	9.18	F3.64	$\delta$ 5.6-9.0:15H $\delta$ 3.0-4.0:16H
3	81.29	5.67	7.37	5.67		81.26	5.56	7.48	5.70		$\delta$ 5.6-9.0:19H $\delta$ 3.0-4.0:10H $\delta$ 1.5-2.5: 2H
4	74.96	5.79	4.31	9.99	S5.01	74.74	5.96	4.36	9.96	S4.99	$\delta$ 5.6-9.0:20H $\delta$ 2.0-4.5:18H
5	65.66	4.74	4.48	7.55	F17.74	65.62	4.72	4.37	7.49	F17.79	$\delta$ 5.6-9.0:14H $\delta$ 3.0-4.5:16H
6	73.75	4.62	3.99	6.82	F11.01	73.70	4.60	4.00	6.85	F10.84	$\delta$ 5.6-9.0:23H $\delta$ 3.0-4.5:11H

[Example 7]

0.05 Parts (hereinafter, parts are all by weight) of the chromene compound obtained in Example 1 were added to 70 parts of a tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 15 parts of a triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 10 parts of a glycidyl methacrylate, 5 parts of a 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 1 part of a perbutyl ND (manufactured by Nihon Yushi Co.) and were mixed sufficiently. The mixture solution was poured into a mold constituted by glass plates and gaskets of an ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, and was cast-polymerized. The polymerization was conducted by using an air furnace, gradually elevating the temperature from 30°C to 90°C over 18 hours and maintaining the temperature of 90°C for 2 hours. After the polymerization, the polymer (photochromic polymer) was removed from the glass mold.

The obtained polymer (2 mm thick) was irradiated with light by using a xenon lamp L-2480 (300W) SHL-100 manufactured by Hamamatsu Photonics Co. through an aeromass filter (manufactured by Coning Co.) at  $20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  at beam intensities on the polymer surface of  $365\text{ nm} = 2.4\text{ mW/cm}^2$  and  $245\text{ nm} = 24\text{ }\mu\text{W/cm}^2$  for 120 seconds to develop color and to measure the photochromic properties. The photochromic properties were evaluated in a manner as described below.

① Maximum absorption wavelength ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ ): A maximum absorption wavelength after the development of color as found by using a spectrophotometer (instantaneous multi-channel photodetector MCPD 1000) manufactured by Otsuka Denshi Co. The maximum absorption wavelength is related to the color tone at the time when the color is developed.

② Color density  $\{\epsilon(120) - \epsilon(0)\}$ : A difference between an absorbancy  $\{\epsilon(120)\}$  after irradiated with light for 120 seconds at the maximum absorption wavelength and the absorbancy  $\epsilon(0)$  at the maximum absorption wavelength of

when not irradiated with light. It can be said that the higher this value, the more excellent the photochromic properties are.

③ Fading rate [ $t_{1/2}$  (min)]: The time until the absorbancy of a sample at the maximum wavelength drops down to one-half the  $\{\epsilon(120) - \epsilon(0)\}$  from when the sample is no longer irradiated with light after it was irradiated with light for 120 seconds. When used being mixed with a blue compound to adjust the color tone to a neutral tint, it can be said that the chromene compound should have a fading rate of about 5 to 10 minutes and, particularly, about 7.5 to 8.5 minutes such that the color fades maintaining a uniform color tone, since the blue compound usually has a fading rate of about 3 minutes. It is further desired that the fading rate is as high as possible when the chromene compound is used alone as well as when the chromene compound is used together with other compounds of which the fading rates do not cast any problem.

④ Color developing rate ( $\text{min.}^{-1}$ ): An increase in the density of color developed per a unit time when irradiated with light using a xenon lamp until the density of the developed color reaches its saturation.

⑤ Initial color  $\{\epsilon(0)\}$ : Absorbancy in a state of not being irradiated with light at the maximum absorption wavelength. In an optical material such as spectacle lenses, it can be said that the lower this value, the more excellent the photochromic properties are.

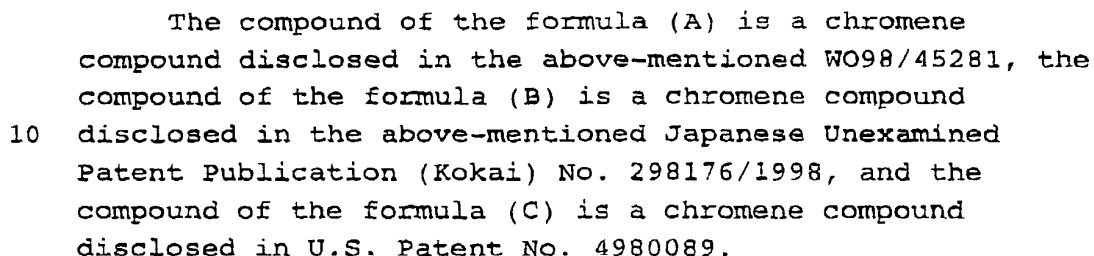
The results were as shown in Table 4.

[Examples 8 to 12]

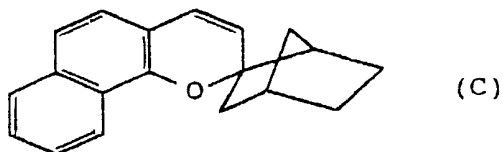
Photochromic polymers were obtained in the same manner as in Example 7 but using the compounds obtained in Examples 2 to 6 as chromene compounds, and their properties were evaluated. The results were as shown in Table 4.







5



10

Table 5

	Comp. Ex.	Com- pound	$\lambda$ max (nm)	Initial color	Color density	Fading rate	Develop- ing rate
15	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>		<u><math>\epsilon</math> (0)</u>	<u><math>\epsilon</math> (120)- <math>\epsilon</math> (0)</u>	<u><math>\tau</math> /1/2 ( /min.)</u>	<u>rate (min.)</u>
	1	(A)	478	0.15	1.00	2.6	0.62
20	2	(B)	442	0.05	1.10	4.0	0.6
	3	(C)	450	0.01	1.01	>20	0.2

25

The photochromic polymer of Comparative Example 1 has a good color density and a good color-developing rate but has a large degree of initial color. Further, the fading rate is so high that a balance in the color tone is not favorably maintained at the time of fading when the photochromic polymer is used in combination with the blue compound.

The photochromic polymer of Comparative Example 2 exhibits initial color which is improved to a degree which is free from any problem compared with that of Comparative

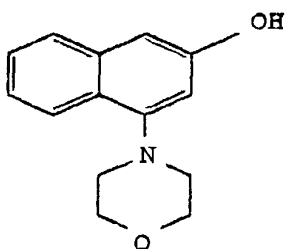
Example 1, and has a slightly decreased fading rate. However, the fading rate is not still satisfactory, and the above-mentioned problem still remains when the photochromic polymer is used in combination with the blue compound.

The photochromic polymer of Comparative Example 3 is free from problem with respect to color density, color-developing rate and initial color, but the color-developing rate and the fading rate are too low that a balance in the color tone is not favorably maintained not only at the time of fading but also at the time of developing color.

In Examples 7 to 12 using the chromene compound 2 of the present invention, on the other hand, the photochromic polymers exhibit large color densities, little initial colors, as well as fading rates which are low to a suitable degree and large color-developing rates (comparable to that of the blue compound). When these photochromic polymers are used in combination with the blue compound, therefore, a balance in the color tone is favorably maintained at the time of developing color and at the time of fading color.

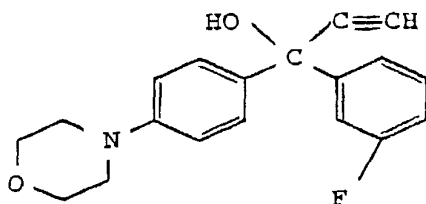
[Example 13]

1.0 Gram (0.0043 mols) of the following naphthalene derivative,



and 1.5 g (0.0047 mols) of the following propargyl alcohol derivative,

5



were dissolved in 50 ml of toluene, followed by the  
 addition of 0.05 g of a p-toluenesulfonic acid, and the  
 mixture was refluxed for one hour. After the reaction,  
 the solvent was removed, and the reaction product was  
 refined by chromatography on silica gel to obtain 0.56 g  
 of a pale yellowish powdery product, yield, 25%.

Elemental analysis of the product showed C 75.80%, H  
 6.0%, F 3.63%, N 5.33%, O 9.16%, which were in very good  
 agreement with the calculated values of C 75.84%, H 5.98%,  
 F 3.64%, N 5.36%, O 9.18% of  $C_{33}H_{31}FN_2O_3$ .

A measurement of a proton nuclear magnetic resonance  
 spectrum indicated, as shown in Fig. 2, peaks of 16H based  
 on a methylene proton of morpholino group near  $\delta$  3.0 to  
 3.2,  $\delta$  3.7 to 3.8 ppm, and peaks of 15H based on an  
 aromatic proton and an alkene proton near  $\delta$  6.0 to 8.4  
 ppm.

Further, a measurement of a  $^{13}C$  - nuclear magnetic  
 resonance spectrum indicated a peak based on a carbon atom  
 of an aromatic ring near  $\delta$  110 to 160 ppm, a peak based on  
 a carbon atom of an alkene near  $\delta$  80 to 140 ppm, and a  
 peak based on a carbon atom of an alkyl at  $\delta$  20 to 60 ppm.

From the above results, it was confirmed that the  
 isolated product was a compound represented by the  
 following structural formula (9) that corresponds to the  
 chromene compound 3,

35



Table 6

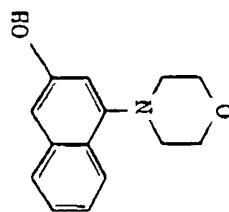
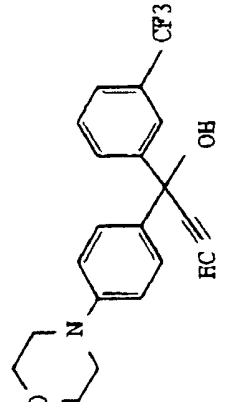
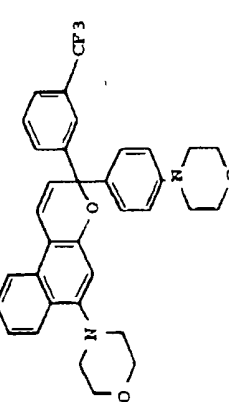
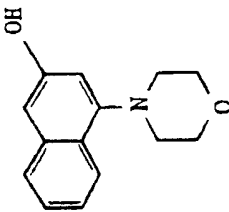
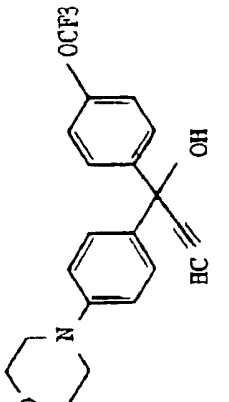
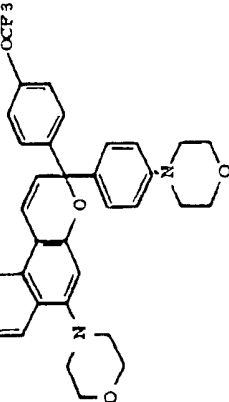
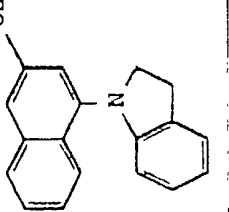
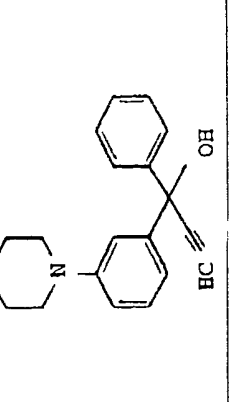
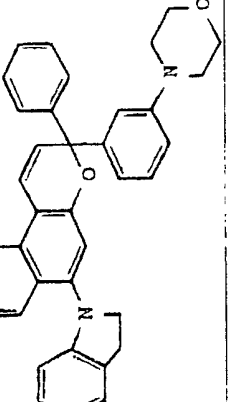
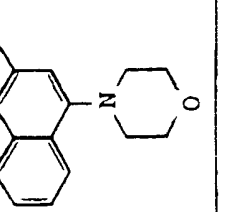
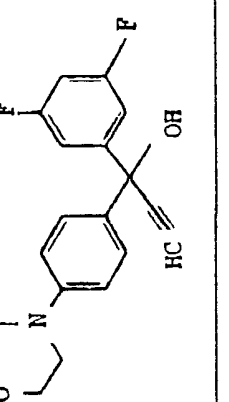
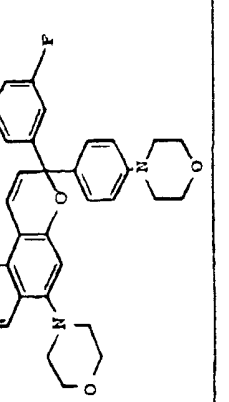
Example No.	Starting material		product	Yield (%)
	Naphthol derivative	Propargyl alcohol derivative		
14				25
15				23
16				22
17				21

Table 7

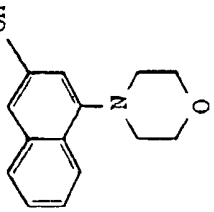
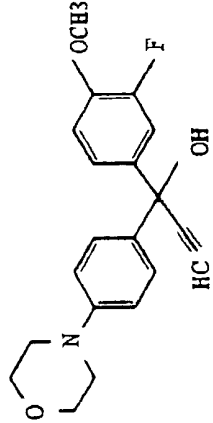
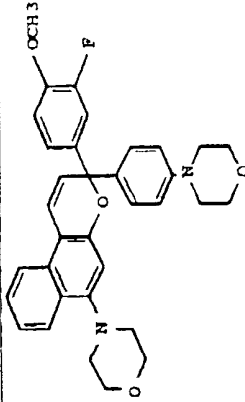
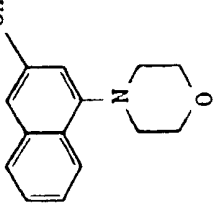
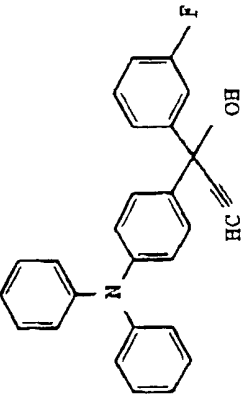
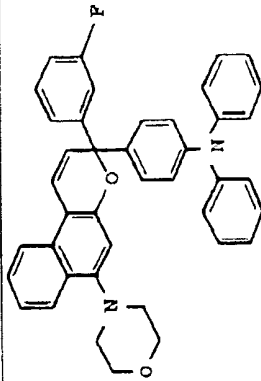
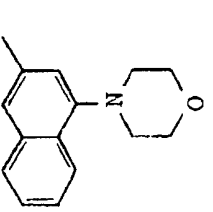
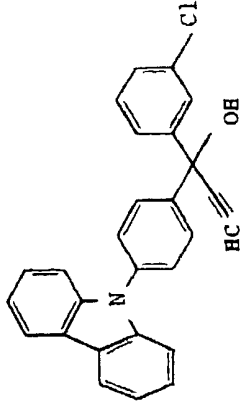
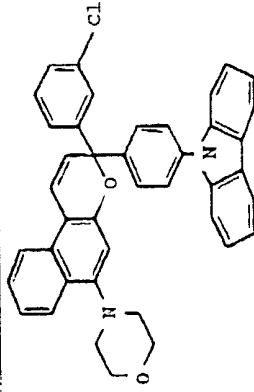
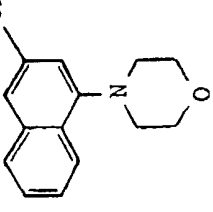
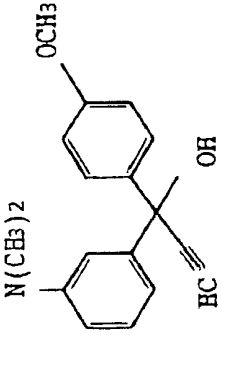
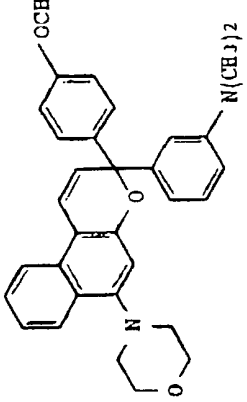
Example No.	Starting material		product	Yield (%)
	Naphthol derivative	Propargyl alcohol derivative		
18				24
19				19
20				12
21				15



Table 8

Ex. No.	Elemental analysis										<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (ppm)
	Found					Calculated					
	C	H	N	O	Others	C	H	N	O	Others	
14	71.35	5.47	4.85	8.35	F9.98	71.32	5.46	4.89	8.38	F9.95	δ 5.6-9.0: 15H δ 3.0-4.0: 16H
15	69.42	5.33	4.75	10.88	F9.62	69.38	5.31	4.76	10.87	F9.68	δ 5.6-9.0: 15H δ 3.0-4.0: 16H
16	82.84	6.03	5.20	5.93		82.81	6.01	5.22	5.96		δ 5.6-9.0: 20H δ 3.0-4.0: 10H δ 1.5-2.5: 2H
17	73.35	5.62	5.17	8.86	F7.0	73.32	5.59	5.18	8.88	F7.03	δ 5.6-9.0: 22H δ 3.0-4.5: 8H
18	73.91	6.04	5.05	11.52	F3.48	73.89	6.02	5.07	11.58	F3.44	δ 5.6-9.0: 14H δ 3.0-4.2: 19H
19	81.44	5.52	4.61	5.26	F3.16	81.43	5.50	4.63	5.29	F3.14	δ 5.6-9.5: 25H δ 3.0-4.5: 8H
20	79.57	5.07	4.48	5.11	Cl 5.77	79.53	5.05	4.52	5.17	Cl 5.73	δ 5.6-9.0: 25H δ 3.0-4.5: 8H
21	78.07	6.57	5.68	9.71		78.02	6.55	5.69	9.74		δ 5.6-9.0: 15H δ 3.0-4.5: 17H

[Examples 22 to 30]

Photochromic polymers were obtained in the same manner as in Example 7 by using the chromene compounds obtained in Examples 13 to 21. The obtained photochromic polymers were measured for their maximum absorption wavelengths, initial colors, densities of the developed colors and color fading rates in the same manner as in Example 7. The results were as shown in Table 9.

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Table 9

	Ex. No.	Compound No.	$\lambda$ max (nm)	Initial color $\epsilon(0)$	Color density $\epsilon(120) - \epsilon(0)$	Fading rate $\tau/1/2$ (min.)
15						
	22	13	472	0.04	1.00	2.6
	23	14	468	0.03	1.10	2.8
20	24	15	468	0.04	0.95	2.4
	25	16	460	0.06	0.80	2.0
	26	17	466	0.03	0.90	2.8
	27	18	478	0.05	1.00	2.5
	28	19	470	0.04	0.92	2.9
25	29	20	470	0.05	1.00	2.3
	30	21	458	0.06	0.90	2.0

As shown in Fig. 9, the photochromic polymers of Examples 22 to 30 using the chromene compound 3 exhibited high densities of the developed colors, little initial colors, large fading rates, and are superior to the photochromic polymer of Comparative Example 1 on account of their small degrees of initial colors, and are superior

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The chromene compounds of the present invention have such features as high densities of the developed colors and small degrees of initial colors.

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